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and not upon obligations. *Michigan Cent. R. Co. v. Collector*, 100 U. S. 595; *U. S. v. Erie R. Co.*, 106 U. S. 327. As to the dictum in *Bridges v. Griffin*, 33 Ga. 113, see *Collins v. Miller*, 43 Ga. 336.

SELECT PLEAS, STARRS, AND OTHER RECORDS FROM THE ROLLS OF THE EXCHEQUER OF THE JEWS, A. D. 1220-1284. Edited for the Selden Society by J. M. Rigg. London: Bernard Quaritch. 1901. pp. lxi, 152. 4to.

This work is produced under the coöperation of the Selden Society and the Anglo-Jewish Historical Society—an economical arrangement which might well be repeated by these societies and imitated by others. The archives of the Exchequer of the Jews at the Public Record Office comprise two general classes: fiscal documents (account rolls, etc.) and plea rolls. The selections edited by Mr. Rigg, which are taken exclusively from the latter, throw light on the relations of the Jews to the king, the nobility, and the clergy, on the fiscal and judicial machinery of the Jewish Exchequer, and the law or custom of the Jewry. The Jews were regarded as royal property, and, like the forests, were under the jurisdiction of special royal justices. "The Exchequer of the Jews, though it had its own seal and separate staff of officers, was not so much a separate Court as a branch of the Great Exchequer, invested with a jurisdiction never very precisely defined, and which never became, though it tended gradually to become, exclusive of that of the King's Court. Its procedure did not differ materially from that of the Great Exchequer, except so far as it was modified by the Assisa Judaismi, of which the most important feature was the right of a Jew to trial by a panel *de medietate* when impleaded by a Christian upon a cause of action arising within the Jewry."

Mr. Rigg's volume is a valuable addition to the publications of the Selden Society. His Introduction gives a good account of the history of the Jews of England during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and his editorial work is scholarly. It is difficult, however, to ascertain what he has added to the sum of our knowledge; as he rarely refers in his footnotes to the investigations of other writers on this subject, many readers will carry away the erroneous impression that most of his conclusions are novel. On pp. xl-xli he prints a document which he says was first edited in 1806, but in fact it was published in 1888 in the Anglo-Jewish Exhibition Papers (Exchequer of the Jews, Appendix); the appendix of that essay also contains the articles touching the Jewry, printed by Mr. Rigg on pp. lv-lxi.

C. G.

A TREATISE ON THE LAW OF ATTACHMENTS, GARNISHMENTS, JUDGMENTS, AND EXECUTIONS. By John R. Rood. Ann Arbor: George Wahr. 1901. pp. 183, 549. 8vo.

The law of remedies is the author's general subject in two previous books; one, a somewhat compendious text-book on garnishment solely for the practitioner, the other, a series of selected cases solely for the student. This latest, most comprehensive work is one fourth text, and the rest, a collection of cases, annotated, and an index. Much of the raw material used for the first two books must necessarily have entered as well into the present production, which, indeed, will probably supplant the earlier class-room manual. A more original mode of treatment has been adopted. The former plan was apparently to state the law in an available form; the declared purpose of the present work is to go further, to correlate propositions formerly treated as independent, to treat them all as far as possible as parts of a rational, consistent whole, and to discuss the relation of this subject, so unified, to other parts of the law that it touches. The